

dorsal plates, from the collection of Mr. Gray; 1 *b*, a plate, seen from the anterior side; 1 *c*, half plate, enlarged; 1 *d*, complete specimen, hypothetically restored and slightly enlarged.

Fig. 2 *a*, *Chiton Wrightianus*, De Kon., nat. size, showing two dorsal plates compressed; 2 *b*, dorsal plate, seen on the posterior side; 2 *c*, restored specimen, taking as a base the *Chiton Loftusianus*.

XVI.—Notes on the Subgenus *Corilla*, H. & A. Adams; and on the Group *Plectopylis*, Benson; also on *Pollicaria*, Gould, and *Hybocystis*, Benson. By W. H. BENSON, Esq.

WITH reference to the group *Plectopylis*, published in the 'Annals' for April last, I have received from Mr. Augustus A. Gould of Boston, U.S., a sheet containing 'Shells of the North Pacific Exploring Expedition,' with a proposed amended description of Messrs. H. and A. Adams's subgenus *Corilla*.

"Subgen. *Corilla*, H. & A. Adams (emendatum).—Testa planorboidea, plerumque sinistrorsa, plus minusve distorta, arete spirata, subtus concava; fauce in fundo denticulis compressis fere occluso, quorum uno sæpe ad aperturam producto; peristomate incrassato, reflexo."

Mr. Gould adds a new species from Hong Kong, *C. pulvinaris*, G., with "denticulis in fauce ad 9, haud productis" among the characters of the aperture. This shell he states to be "almost precisely of the size and shape of *H. refuga*, Gould; but that is reversed, and has a lamina running to the aperture."

Mr. Gould informs me that in a more extended paper he has gone more fully into individual peculiarities. This was published, he further states, in 1859. I have not had the good fortune to meet with it; and for more than six months have been in vain endeavouring to get a copy of a paper on Siamese shells, published several years earlier at Boston.

Now the subgeneric character, "fauce in fundo denticulis compressis fere occluso," seems to provide for the retention of *Helix Rivolii* and *H. erronea*, which the characters of *Plectopylis* absolutely exclude from my group, and leave in Messrs. Adams's original subgenus *Corilla*, as they are furnished only with spiral lamellæ, and have no pylæic barrier. On the other hand, the character "planorboidea" would ignore *H. plectostoma* and *H. Pinacis*, in which the pylæic barrier is present.

Messrs. Adams's typical species of *Corilla* are *H. Rivolii* and its congeners; and *Helix plectostoma* had been referred to a distinct group. *Plectopylis* was designed to unite shells previously referred to different subgenera (although allied by the presence of pylæic barriers), and to separate species destitute of

that feature, and still belonging to *Corilla* with reference to its original typical characters.

The description of *Corilla*, with the addition of the pylæic plication, will only tend to confusion, and must necessitate the formation of another group for Messrs. Adams's typical forms; while it is evident, from Mr. Gould's description, that he had then no knowledge of the affinity of species not referable to the Planorboid group; and it would also appear that he was unacquainted with the existence of internal series of pylæ. In short, Mr. Gould's description of *Corilla* is calculated to include all Messrs. Adams's species, adding a feature characteristic of a portion only, and, thus altered, is still hampered with the accidental Planorboid character. Such a subgenus would comprise species not truly Plectopylaic; and others which are really so, but not Planorboid in form, would be inadmissible.

In the same paper is described a large and interesting species of the restricted genus *Alycæus*—*A. Pilula*, Gould, from Hong Kong. Another species has lately been described from Java—*A. Jagori*, Von Martens. The characters given of these two species will not permit their assignment with certainty to any particular one of the three sections proposed in the 'Annals' for March 1859. A third species, *A. exul*, Bl., assignable to the section *Charax*, was found during the past year in the Nilgherry range, by Mr. W. T. Blanford, as well as a singular new *Diplommatina*. Neither of these two genera had previously occurred to the southward of the Ganges. In the same rich locality, Mr. H. F. Blanford had, in a former year, discovered a most curious little Cyclostomaceous genus (*Opisthostoma*, Bl.), a specimen of which he has kindly communicated to me. These new Nilgherry shells were destined to appear in the 'Journal of the Asiatic Society of Calcutta'.

I may here note that I have lately ascertained that the shell which I published in the 'Annals' for March 1856, under the name of *Megalomastoma gravidum*, was described in the 'Proceedings of the Boston Society of Natural History' for July in the same year, as *Cyclostoma Pollex*, Gould. Mr. Gould proceeded, in the same paper, to propose for that shell, in conjunction with *Rhaphaulus Chrysallis*, Pfr., and *M. (Hainesia) Myersii*, Haines, a new group, "probably generic," with the designation of *Pollicaria*. This name, if published within a moderate period after its submission to the Boston Society, has priority in point of time to my generic term *Hybocystis*, proposed in the 'Annals' for August 1859 for *H. grævida* alone, after an examination of the animal and operculum. The true structure of the shell of *Rhaphaulus Chrysallis* (discovered by Mr. H. Adams) was made known in the 'Annals' for April 1856, in which year also

Pfeiffer proposed his section *Hainesia* in the 'Mal. Blätter' for September.

The following are the remarks published by Gould on *Cyclostoma Pollex*, with the characters of *Pollicaria* :—

"This singular shell may possibly be *Cyclostoma Chrysalis*, Pfr., but is larger and destitute of lines and indentations. That shell is said to come from Arva [probably Ava]. *Megalomastoma Myersii*, Haines, is another species of the same type, but less distorted and more cylindrical. These shells, coming from the same region, to which many others will doubtless hereafter be added, I regard as constituting a natural group, probably generic, for which I would propose the name *Pollicaria*. Shell sub-perforate, chrysalidiform, ventrally flattened; spire secund; aperture subcircular, truncate posteriorly within the peritreme."

Cheltenham, June 29, 1860.

XVII.—*On Additions to the Madeiran Coleoptera*.

By T. VERNON WOLLASTON, M.A., F.L.S.

[Concluded from p. 54.]

(Subfam. XANTHOLINIDES.)

Genus XANTHOLINUS.

Dahl, Encycl. Méthod. x. 475 (1825).

Xantholinus Hesperius? Erich.

X. niger (vix subænescens), nitidus; capite utrinque parce punctato, ad basin truncato; prothorace punctorum serie laterali subcurvata impresso; elytris latera versus obsolete subseriatim punctatis, margine apicali testaceo; antennis tarsisque fusco-ferrugineis, illarum articulo primo (et interdum tertio), femoribus tibiisque piceis.

Long. corp. lin. $2\frac{2}{3}$ — $3\frac{1}{4}$.

Habitat Maderam australem, a DD. Park et Moniz benigne communicatus.

Xantholinus Hesperius?, Erichs., Gen. et Spec. Staph. 329 (1839).

X. like the *X. linearis*, but with the *head* a little more abruptly truncated behind (though not quite so suddenly as in the *X. punctulatus*), and much more sparingly punctured, and with the frontal sulci a little longer, wider, and deeper,—the inner ones, moreover, being a trifle less curved, and the outer ones carried further back on to the forehead, from the front margin of the eye. *Prothorax* with a longitudinal row of about nine punctures on either side of its disk, and with the lateral ones fewer than in the *X. linearis*, and with an evident tendency to be arranged in a